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and others. The subject-matter is no doubt familiar to all sociological and socio-psychological students. For example, some of the chapters deal with social co-ordination, social self-control, the rôle of instinct, feeling, intellect in social life, social forces, social consciousness, and so on. An interesting theory making imitation, suggestion, and sympathy the three sides—the motor, cognitive, affective—of one mental process deserves mention.

The chief merit of the work is that it comprises a compendium, co-ordination, and analysis of the chief present-day thought on the subject of social psychology and sociology. The erudition and broad viewpoint of the author regarding social problems are especially noteworthy, but there is a conspicuous absence of originality. As a textbook it will serve as a valuable aid to the student. It is to be regretted, however, that the subject of eugenics and other biological factors of the social process receive scarcely any attention in such a work. It is difficult to see why such a large part of the book—the first five chapters—should be devoted to the time-worn question of the proper definition, methods, and relation of sociology to the other sciences. For the economic student the book is interesting in that it professes to follow the leading of the economists in taking a basis of psychology as the foundation of its theory.

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*Les finances ottomanes.* By A. HEIDBORN. Vienna: C. W. STERN, 1912. 8vo, pp. 275.

This is the second volume of a work which has appeared under the title, *Droit public et administratif de l'empire ottoman*. The earlier volume is a summary of the laws of the Turkish empire, together with a historical survey of her legal institutions. The present book deals purely with the fiscal administration of that country. In view of the fact that many of the leading European nations are constantly acquiring important economic and political interests in Turkey, such a detailed study of her revenue system as this volume purports to be should be of considerable value.

The author introduces his inquiry by a brief sketch of the evolution of the theory and practice of taxation in Turkey from early times to the present. A few of the usages, which persisted until within a few years when a radical change in the form of the Turkish government took place, are fair illustrations of the mediæval character of the Ottoman revenue system. For instance, up to 1908, the farming of taxes and the exercise of discrimination in the tax rates in favor of Mussulmans as against the "unbelievers" were very common practices.

By far the most notable portion of the book is given over to the presentation of the revenue system in practice now. In this connection, the careful analysis of the last two national budgets stands out as one of the most interesting and instructive parts of the entire work. Perhaps of no less value is the author's discussion of the public debt at the close of the book. The manner in

which these topics are treated indicates clearly the author's grasp of the economic and political philosophies involved in the management of the budget and the public debt.

The book should prove useful to the ordinary reader as well as to the professional economist and political scientist. The simple style with which it is written and the numerous tables which it contains enable one to gather much information with a little expenditure of time and energy.

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*Die schweizerischen Industrien im internationalen Konkurrenzkampf.* By PETER HEINRICH SCHMIDT. Zürich: Art. Institut Orell Fussli, 1912. 8vo, pp. 297. M. 5.

This is a scholarly, well-written monograph on Switzerland's industrial growth, commercial relations with the leading nations, and position in the international struggle for commercial supremacy. The book is based on an extensive study of original and until now mostly unknown sources in European archives and of the leading trade papers and periodicals of the different countries concerned. Whenever possible the author has made personal investigations. He is thus able to give a brilliant and comprehensive account of the underlying forces which have caused the industrial success of Switzerland in the last few decades. At the same time his book interestingly depicts the present status of international competition and of the outlook for further development of industrial Switzerland.

The first part of the volume is devoted to a consideration of Swiss industrial organization. A mass of facts and figures shows the importance of Swiss natural resources as well as the present situation as to labor and capital. The second part deals in its first section with the internal market situation of the country, setting forth very closely the commercial position and attitude of the more important industries and of the business community as a whole. The second section is devoted to the present situation in the world market and international trade in general, and offers a careful account of the rise and decline of the several important export industries in Switzerland. The influence of foreign and especially of American competition, is so interpreted as to show the real significance of the struggle for supremacy in the world market. The book contains excellent statistical material which adds much to its value. It is a work deserving careful study by every one interested either as a student or as a man of affairs in one of the greatest international problems of the day.

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*The New Industrial Day.* By WILLIAM C. REDFIELD. New York: The Century Co., 1912. 8vo, pp. ix+213. \$1.25 net.

A number of conclusions which the writer has arrived at in the course of his business experience are here put together as the basis of his theory for bringing about the "new industrial day." The wasteful processes by which